

7-8 Inverse Functions and Relations

ex:
 $y = 3x$

(1, **3**)

(2, **6**)

Change equation so that you would get (3, 1) and (6, 2).

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x$$

ex:

$$y = x + 5$$

(1, **6**)

(2, **7**)

$$y = x - 5$$

(6, 1)
(7, 2)

ex:

$$y = 3x - 1$$

(0, **-1**)

(2, **5**)

~~$$y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$$~~

(5, 2) (-1, 0)

$$y = \frac{x+1}{3}$$

These equations are inverses of one another
 (switching of x and y)

Using function notation:

$$f(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{3}$$

"f inverse of x"

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 5$$

$$f^{-1}(5) = 2$$

If $f(a) = b$, then $f^{-1}(b) = a$.

Given the relation:

$$\{(3, 3) (2, 5) (-2, 5) (-2, 2) (-1, 2) (-1, 3)\}$$

Find the inverse relation.

$$\{(3, 3) (5, 2) (5, -2) (2, -2) (2, -1) (3, -1)\}$$

Finding the inverse.

ex:

$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{2}x + 1$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{2}x + 1$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{2}y + 1$$

$$x - 1 = \frac{-1}{2}y$$

$$-2(x - 1) = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -2x + 2$$

1. change to $y =$ 2. switch x and y 3. solve for y 4. change to $f^{-1}(x) =$

Find the inverse:

1. $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x - 6$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(x+6)$
 $\frac{4}{3}x + 8$

2. $g(x) = \frac{x+2}{3}$ $g^{-1}(x) = 3x - 2$

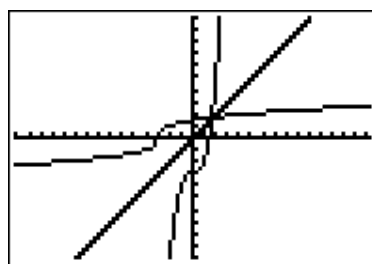
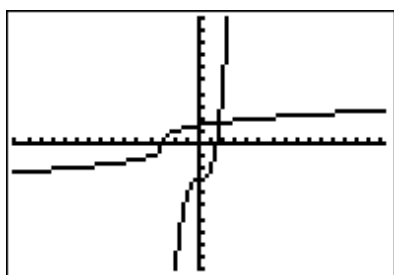
3. $f(x) = x^3 - 3$ $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+3}$

After finding the inverse, graph #3 and the inverse on your calc

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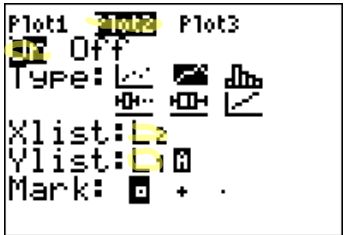
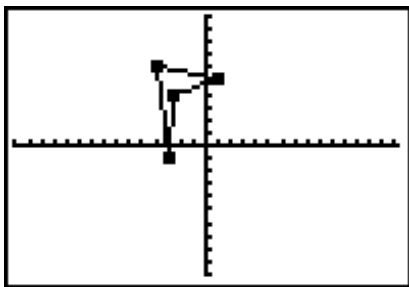
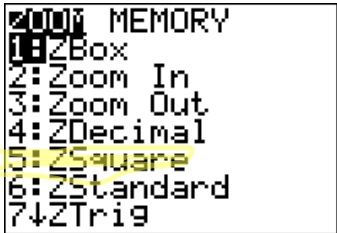
MEMORY
1:ZBox
2:Zoom In
3:Zoom Out
4:ZDecimal
5:ZSquare
6:ZStandard
7↓ZTrig

```



The graphs of a fn + its
 inverse are symmetrical
 along the line $y = x$

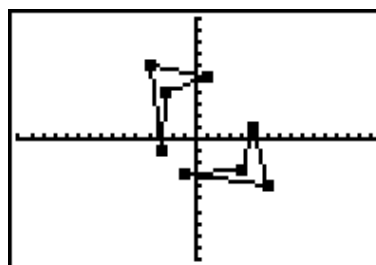
Graph the relation and its inverse:
 $\{(1, 5) (-4, 6) (-3, -1) (-2.5, 4)\}$



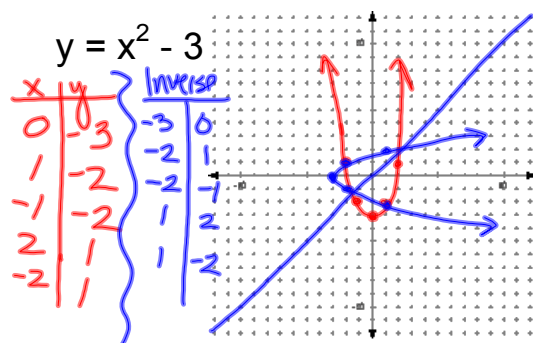
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MEMORY
1:ZBox
2:Zoom In
3:Zoom Out
4:ZDecimal
5:ZSquare
6:ZStandard
7:ZTrig

```



Sketch the inverse.



Show that two functions are inverses of one another

Two functions are inverses of each other iff the composition is the identity function.

$$y = x$$

$$I(x) = x$$

$$[f \circ g](x) = x$$

$$[g \circ f](x) = x$$

Show $f(x) = \frac{-1}{2}x + 1$ and $g(x) = -2x + 2$ are inverses.

Do:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [f \circ g](x) &= x \checkmark & [g \circ f](x) &= x \checkmark \\
 f(g(x)) &= \frac{-1}{2}(-2x + 2) + 1 & g(f(x)) &= -2\left(\frac{-1}{2}x + 1\right) + 2 \\
 &= x - 1 + 1 & &= x - 2 + 2 \\
 &= x & &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

HW p393
15-27 odd
32, 33